The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3815. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

Peace Resolution Emphatically Tabled.

Resolutions and Bills for the Benefit of Soldiers.

Interesting Proceedings of Both Houses.

The Standing Committees—Resolutions of Thanks to Gens. Hooker, Meade and Banks—Peace Resolutions Introduced by Fernando Wood Tabled—The Reciprocity Treaty—Important Bills Introduced.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

Mr. DIXON presented the petition of a large number of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, asking for an increase of compensation.

Mr. DIXON also gave notice of a bill amending the Conscription Act in such manner as to exempt all clergymen.

Mr. MORGAN presented the credentials of Mr. B GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, and he was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, the Senate proceeded to the election of the following standing Committees:

Foreign Relations—Sumner, Chairman; Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Johnson, McDougall.

Finance—Fessenden, Chairman; Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, Conness.

Commerce—Chandler, Chairman; Morrill, Ten Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, Bowden, Saulsbury.

Agriculture—Sherman, Chairman; Harlan, Wilson, Lane, of Kansas; Powell.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Wilson, Chairman; Lane, of Indiana; Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, Brown.

Naval Affairs—Hale, Chairman; Anthony, Willey, Ramsey, Hasing, Hicks.

Judiciary—Trumbull, Chairman; Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard, Powell.

Post-offices and Post Roads—Collamer, Chairman; Dixon, Ramsey, Henderson, Bowden, Connest, Saulsbury.

Public Lands—Harlan, Chairman; Pomeroy, Foot, Harding, Carlisle, Hendricks, Wright.

Private Land Claims—Harris, Chairman; Sumner, Howard, Bayard, McDougall.

Indian Affairs—Doolittle, Chairman; Wilkinson, Lane, of Kansas; Harlan, Nesmith, Brown, Buckalew.

Pensions—Foster, Chairman; Lane, of Indiana; Pomeroy, Bowden, Van Winkle, Saulsbury, Buckalew.

Revolutionary Claims—Wilkinson, Chairman; Chandler, Wade, Howard, Wright.

Claims—Clark, Chairman; Howe, Pomeroy, Anthony, Morrill, Stokes, Hendricks.

District of Columbia—Grimes, Chairman; Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Willey, Henderson and Richardson.

Patents and the Patent-office—Chevas, Chairman; Ten Eyck, Sherman, Ramsey, Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Foot, Chairman; Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks.

Territories—Wade, Chairman; Wilkinson, Hale, Lane, of Kansas; Carlisle, Davis, of Missouri; Nesmith.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Dixon, Chairman; Clark, Harding.

Engrossed Bills—Lane, of Indiana, Chairman; Sumner, Willey.

Joint Standing Committee on Printing on the part of the Senate—Anthony, Chairman; Morgan, Powell.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills on the part of the Senate—Howe, Chairman; Cowan, Hicks.

Joint Committee on the Library on the part of the Senate—Collamer, Chairman; Fessenden Johnson.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following resolution:

That the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill, energy, and endurance, which first wrested from Washington and Baltimore from the unrelenting blow of the advancing and powerful army of the rebels, led by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, and to Maj.-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, and the officers and soldiers of that army, for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg, received, defeated, and drove back, broken and dispersed beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion.

The resolution was read twice and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a joint resolution that the thanks of Congress be hereby tendered to Major-General NATHANIEL P. BANKS and the officers and soldiers under his command, for the skill, courage and energy which compelled the surrender of Port Hudson, and thus removed the last obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi River. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. NESMITH presented a petition for the establishment of a port of entry at Portland, Oregon, and gave notice of a bill to establish a branch mint at Portland.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice of a bill to extend the time in which States may receive lands for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called up the joint resolution from the House, voting a gold medal and the thanks of Congress to General GRANT. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, introduced a bill to amend the Conscription Act, so as to strike out the three hundred dollar commutation; and to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, of which he had given previous notice.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, that portion of the President's Message referring to Foreign Affairs was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. HALE, that portion of the President's Message referring to Naval Affairs, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES introduced his bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service, and give credit for the same on the militia quota of the respective States.

Mr. WILSON presented resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of an increase of pay to soldiers.

Mr. WILSON also presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, concerning persons enlisted in the naval service of the United States.

Mr. HALE, having obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate, introduced a bill more effectually to repress the rebellion by prohibiting the holding in servitude of any persons in the country, except on contraband. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILKINSON introduced a bill to extend the benefit of the acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, granting pensions to persons wounded in the Indian wars in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WILSON introduced his bill to increase the pension to volunteers, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Elections—Dawes, of Massachusetts; Voorhees, of Indiana; Baxter, of Vermont; G. Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Cassidy, of New-York; Schofield, of Pennsylvania; Smithers, of Delaware; Upson, of Michigan; Brown, of Missouri.

Ways and Means—Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Morrill, of Vermont; Pendleton, of Ohio; Benton, of New-York; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Mallory, of Kentucky; Blow, of Missouri; Kasson, of Iowa; Hutchins, of New-York.

Claims—Hale, of Pennsylvania; Holman, of Indiana; Webster, of Maryland; Ashley, of Ohio; W. J. Allen, of Illinois; Hotchkiss, of New-York; Brown, of West Virginia; Pruyn, of New-York; Long, of Ohio.

Commerce—Westbrook, of Illinois; Elliot, of Massachusetts; Ward, of New-York; Dixon, of Rhode Island; Creswell, of Maryland; Perry, of New-Jersey; O'Neal, of Pennsylvania; Longyear, of Michigan; Hutchins, of Ohio.

Public Lands—Julian, of Indiana; English, of Connecticut; Higby, of California; Allison, of Iowa; Wadsworth, of Kentucky; Fernando Wood, of New-York; Driggs, of Michigan; Miller, of New-York.

Post-Office and Post-Roads—Alley, of Massachusetts; Morton, of Illinois; Harding, of Kentucky; Donnelly, of Minnesota; Blair, of Maine; Brooks, of New-York; Cole, of California; Grinnell, of Iowa; Finck, of Ohio.

District of Columbia—Lovejoy, of Illinois; Dumont, of Indiana; Boyd, of New-York; Anderson, of Kentucky; Patterson, of New-Hampshire; Morris, of Ohio; Davis, of New-York; Train, of Pennsylvania; Wheeler, of Wisconsin.

Judiciary—Wilson, of Iowa; Bontwell, of Massachusetts; Harrison, of New-York; Thomas, of Maryland; Williams, of Pennsylvania; King, of Missouri; Woodbridge, of Vermont; Morris, of New-York; Rice, of Ohio.

Revolutionary Claims—Price, of Iowa; Stebbins, of Pennsylvania; Norton, of Illinois; Kalbfleisch, of New-York; Ames, of Massachusetts; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Dumont, of Indiana; Johnson, of Ohio; Scott, of Missouri.

Public Expenditures—Hutchins, of New-York; Broomall, of Pennsylvania; Le Blond, of Ohio; Julian, of Indiana; Lasser, of Pennsylvania; Blair, of West Virginia; Rollins, of New-Hampshire; Rogers, of New-Jersey; Harris, of Illinois.

Private Land Claims—Thayer, of Pennsylvania; Hotchkiss, of New-York; Hooper, of Massachusetts; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Cox, of Ohio; Sweat, of Maine; Harrington, of Indiana.

Manufactures—Morehead, of Pennsylvania; Kalbfleisch, of New-York; Ames, of Pennsylvania; Arnold, of Illinois; Freeman Clarke, of New-York; Allison, of Ohio; Ames, of Massachusetts; Elliot, of New-Jersey; Harris, of Maryland.

Agriculture—Orth, of Indiana; Morrill, of Vermont; Bailey, of Pennsylvania; Horton, of New-York; Law, of Indiana; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Perham, of Maine; Baldwin, of Michigan; Middleton, of New-Jersey.

Military Affairs—Wisdom, of Minnesota; McIndoe, of Wisconsin; Jas. C. Allen, of Illinois; McBride, of Oregon; Wilder, of Kansas; Nelson, of New-York; Boyd, of Missouri; Shannon, of California; Dennison, of Missouri.

Militia Affairs—Schenck, of Ohio; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Yeaman, of Kentucky; Garfield, of Ohio; Loan, of Missouri; Odell, of New-York; Dennison, of Connecticut; Kellogg, of Michigan; McAllister, of Pennsylvania; Webster, of Maryland; Kellogg, of New-York; Morrison, of Illinois; Blaine, of Maine; Cobb, of Wisconsin; McKinney, of Ohio.

Naval Affairs—Rice, of Massachusetts; Moorhead, of Pennsylvania; Grisweld, of New-York; Pike, of Maine; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Rollins, of Missouri; Spaulding, of Ohio; Brandegee, of Connecticut; Edgerton, of Indiana.

Indian Affairs—H. Winter Davis, of Maryland; Mcallister, of New-York; Kasson, of Iowa; Pomeroy, Goodin, of Massachusetts; Cox, of Ohio; Pomeroy, of New-York; Orth, of Indiana; Randall, of Kentucky; Dawson, of Pennsylvania; Hubbard, of Iowa; Stuart, of Illinois.

Territories—Ashley, of Ohio; Newman, of Michigan; Cravens, of Indiana; Dovejoy, of Illinois; Rice, of Maine; Cozer, of Kentucky; Marvin, of New-York; McClurg, of Missouri; Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

Revolutionary Pensions—Littlejohn, of New-York; Law, of Indiana; Smalding, of Wisconsin; Herrick, of New-York; Spaulding, of Ohio; Egan, of Illinois; Conkling, of New-York; Morey, of New-Hampshire; Coffroth, of Pennsylvania.

Invalid Pensions—Whaley, of West Virginia; Benjamin Wood, of New-York; Perham, of Maine; McMillen, of Indiana; Washburne, of Massachusetts; Dowdall, of Pennsylvania; Freeman Clarke, of New-York; Ross, of Illinois; Creswell, of Maryland.

Roads and Canals—Arnold, of Illinois; Littlejohn, of New-York; Hall, of Missouri; Beaman, of Michigan; Washburne, of Massachusetts; Ward, of New-York; Eckley, of Ohio; Allison, of Iowa; Strouse, of Pennsylvania.

Patents—Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania; Noble, of Ohio; Hubbard, of Connecticut; Chanler, of New-York.

Public Buildings—Pike, of Maine; Blair, of West Virginia; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Starr, of New-Jersey; Radford, of New-York.

Revised and Digested Statutes—Boyd, of Missouri; Nelson, of New-York; McKinney, of Ohio; Upson, of Michigan; J. C. Allen, of Illinois.

Mileage—Robinson, of Illinois; Frank, of New-York; Amos Myers, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin Wood, of New-York; J. W. White, of Ohio.

Accounts—Rollins, of New-Hampshire; Broomall, of Pennsylvania; Steele, of New-Jersey; A. W. Clarke, of New-York; Eden, of Illinois.

Expenditures of State Department—Pike, of Maine; Robinson, of Illinois; Van Valkenburgh, of New-York; Shiel, of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department—Amos Myers, of Pennsylvania; Kalbfleisch, of New-York; J. W. White, of Ohio; Eliot, of Massachusetts; Patterson, of New-Hampshire.

Expenditures of the War Department—Dawes, of Massachusetts; Steele, of New-York; Harris, of Illinois; Sloan, of Wisconsin; Schofield, of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures of the Navy Department—Baxter, of Vermont; Higby, of California; Herrick, of New-York; Marcy, of New-Hampshire; Tracy, of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures of the Post-office Department—Francis, of New-York; C. A. White, of Ohio; Leonard Myers, of Virginia; Hall, of Missouri; Hubbard, of Connecticut.

Expenditures of the Interior Department—Thomas, of California; Middleton, of New-Jersey; Custard, of Pennsylvania; Donnelly, of Minnesota; Baldwin, of Michigan.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Longyear, of Michigan; Lesher, of Pennsylvania; Baldwin, of Massachusetts; Johnson, of Ohio; Branagan, of Connecticut.

Library—Frank, of New-York; Washburne, of Illinois; Wadsworth, of Kentucky.

Printing—A. W. Clark, of New-York; Bailey, of Pennsylvania; Baldwin, of Massachusetts.

Enrolled Bills—Cobb, of Wisconsin; Steele, of New-Jersey.

A large number of bills and resolutions on numerous subjects, were introduced and referred.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution providing for appointment of Commissioners to Richmond, with the view of arranging for the termination of this bloody, destructive and inhuman war, and securing peace under the Constitution, on terms of justice and equality.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Carried by Yeas, 98; Nays, 58.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to give the Government of Great Britain the notice required for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of June 5, 1854, and moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD moved an amendment to refer the resolution to the Committee on Commerce. He remarked that it should take that direction as the subject had been fully elaborated and considered by that committee last session.

Mr. MORRILL said it was true the treaty should be abrogated, as it deprived us of the privilege of relating our tariff or levying internal-taxes according to our wisdom or judgment directed.

The House refused to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, and sent the resolution to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner to negotiate a new treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain for the British Provinces of North America, based on the true principles of reciprocity. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill providing for the election of Representatives from the States of Tennessee and Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill granting public lands to aid of the People's Pacific Railroad Company by the Northern route. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a bill to fix the pay of colored officers, chaplains and musicians. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a bill to fix the time for holding elections for Representatives to Congress, and to enable soldiers to vote for State officers. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Many other bills were introduced and referred, including a bill enabling Colorado and Nevada to form State Governments and provide for their admission into the Union; and a bill providing a temporary government for the Territory of Montana, both of which were referred to the Committee on Territories; also a bill prescribing for recruiting negroes in the insurrectionary districts. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRANCIS introduced a bill for the restoration of civil authority in such States as are not under the control of the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Several bills were introduced, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and to amend the Constitution so as to abolish Slavery in all the States.

Mr. LOVEJOY introduced a bill providing that all persons held to Slavery in the States and Territories shall be declared free; all persons so declared free shall be protected in the same as white men are; and shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges; and persons escaping from the service of their masters, and persons escaping from the service of rebel masters, shall be declared free, and the fugitive slave law repealed. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also a bill to protect freedmen, and to provide for punishing those who attempt to enslave them. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ASHLEY introduced a bill to repeal so much of the Enrollment Act as authorizes the discharge of persons drafted on payment of $300. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ASHLEY introduced a bill to aid the President to carry out the immediate execution of the Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, and prohibiting the reinslavement of persons designated therein. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Illinois, introduced a bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, and authorizing the President to confer it on any officer not below the grade of Major-General, who has distinguished himself by courage and skill, &c., and who, being thus commissioned, may be authorized to command the armies of the United States. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to amend the Constitution, declaring Slavery incompatible with free government, and is therefore prohibited in the United States, and servitude is prohibited save for the punishment of crime; and Congress shall have power to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KASSON introduced a bill to revise and codify the laws relating to the Post-office Department.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, The President, in his recent message, delivered to the House on the 9th inst., and in his late proclamation to the people to assemble at their places of worship to give thanks to God for recent victories, claims that the Union arms has gained important and substantial advantages; and

Whereas, In view of these triumphs, it is not unworthy our dignity, nor dangerous to the safety of our liberties, to exercise magnanimity, humanity in a great and powerful people by offering to the rebellious States generally to return to the Union without imposing upon them humiliating conditions; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint three Commissioners, who shall be empowered to enter into negotiations with the authorities of Richmond to the end that this bloody, destructive, and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality, under the Constitution.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Agreed to, yeas 96; nays 80, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin, Baxter, Bearmen, Blaine, Blair of Pa., Blair, Boyd, Brandegee, Brooks, Broomall, Brown of West Virginia, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cole, Cox, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Edgerton, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Grisweld, Hale, Harding, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard of Iowa, Hutchins, Jenckes, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kelley, Lansing, Latham, Lazear, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, Mallory, McAllister, McClurg, McIndoe, McKinney, Middleton, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Morrison, Myers, Nelson, Newell, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Randall of New-Jersey, Rice of Maine, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Verree, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Wilder, Williams, Winfield, Wright, Yeaman—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Illinois, Allen of Mississippi, Baldwin, Blair, Brooks, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Crisfield, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Fernando Wood, Benjamin Wood, Fisher, Gibson, Grider, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Henry, Holman, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Ohio, Kerlin, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Lovejoy, Mallory, McDowell, McKenzie, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Sheffield, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Chilton B. White, Joseph W. White, Wood, Woodruff—58.

On motion of Mr. VOORHEES, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of privates in the army to $16 per month, and adding to the pay of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians fifty per cent.

On motion of Mr. CRAVENS, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of losses of property taken or destroyed during the movements raid in Ohio and Indiana.

On motion of Mr. ELIJAH WARD, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Emigrant Bureau in connection with the Department of Agriculture, with such powers as to report bill or otherwise, as to them may seem proper.

On motion of Mr. ELIJAH WARD, a joint resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to Congress, during each session, a monthly statement of receipts and disbursements, and of the financial condition of the Government; and during the recess of Congress, to publish a monthly statement thereof; and that the Secretaries of War, the Navy and Interior, and the Postmaster-General, be directed to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury a weekly statement of their general disbursements and estimates during each session of Congress; each a semi-monthly report thereof during the recess of Congress.

Mr. JULIAN introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the repeal of the third and fourth sections of the act approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and the joint resolution approved July 17, 1862, and the joint resolution approved Sept. 22, 1862, explanatory of the aforesaid act, approved July 17, 1862.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the resolutions was laid on the table, by a vote of 97 Yeas to 74 Nays.

Mr. WADSWORTH offered the following resolution, but debate arising, it was laid over:

Resolved, That the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, and the Federal Executive has no power to control or indirectly exercise any of the powers thus reserved, or lawfully required or directed the contrary thereof by the people.

Mr. COX offered the following, but debate arising, it was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House whether the report made by Brigadier-General Schenck, of the battle of Bull Run, in the summer of 1861, was made by him while under his command and control of the Army of the Potomac while under his command, or after the command of said army had been assumed by Major-General McClellan.

Mr. HARDING offered the following, which, debate arising, was laid over:

Resolved, That the Union has not been dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion in any of the seceded States shall be put down and subdued, either by force or by the voluntary submission of the people thereof, it will be the duty of the Government of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union under the Constitution a republican form of government, and to protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence, and to restore to all its rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate and control its domestic institutions in accordance with the Constitution and laws of such State, free from all Congressional or Executive control and dictation.

Mr. ROLLINS offered the following:

Resolved, That the doctrine recently announced that the States by which an armed insurrection has existed against the Federal Government have forfeited all rights as States of the Union, and shall be governed in the future as Territories, and reorganized as such by the absolute will of Congress, and governed as such by the absolute will of Congress and the Federal Executive, or restored to the Union upon conditions unknown to the Constitution of the United States, ought to be rebuked and condemned as manifestly unjust to the loyal citizens of those States, and to the loyal citizens of the United States, as a flagrant violation of the fundamental theory of government, and of American intelligence, and greatly endangers the public liberties and the constitutional powers and rights of all the States by centralizing and consolidating the powers of the Government of the States and National, in the General Executive.

Resolved, That the only object of the war ought to be to subjugate the armed insurrection which for the time being has interrupted the proper relations of certain States with the Federal Government, and to reestablish the supremacy of the Constitution and of the loyal citizens of those States and the success of the people thereof submitting to the Constitution and the laws of the Union, and to be liberated from exercising the proper relations of their States with the Federal Government so far as respects their relations with the Federal Government or the voluntary act of the people by any condition except such as are prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, in the language heretofore adopted by Congress, that the war ought not to be prosecuted on our part for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That all necessary and proper appropriations of money ought to be promptly made by this Congress for the support of the military and naval forces of the Government, and all measures of legislation and administration and precaution for the safety of the army and navy, and to sustain the public credit, ought to be adopted; and that through a vigorous prosecution of the war peace on the basis of the Union of the States and the supremacy of the Constitution may be most speedily obtained.

These resolutions were laid upon the table by a vote of 82 Yeas to 74 Nays.

Mr. FINCK offered the following, which, debate arising, was laid over:

Whereas, In the opinion of this House the Federal Government is invested by the Constitution of the United States with the necessary power and authority to suppress any insurrection by the due execution of the laws thereof, and to employ the army and navy in aid of the civil authorities to disperse all armed resistance to the rightful power of the United States; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this House the army and navy cannot be rightfully used to subjugate and hold as territories the States in this Union; therefore,

Be it resolved, That in this national emergency Congress will forego all feelings of mere resentment or vengeance, and will forego all spirit of conquest or oppression, or subjugation, or the destruction of the property of the people of any State, and will direct all its energies to the prosecution of the war for the purpose of defending and maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and preserving the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are attained, the war ought to cease.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing in any bill or bills they may report all the regularly enlisted soldiers on a footing as to pay without distinction of color.

Mr. COX moved to lay the resolution on the table, but it was not agreed to. The resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the practical working of the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces. If defects and inequalities be discovered in them the Committee are to report whether it is not expedient, and to the mutual advantage of both parties, to alter and amend the same, in order to remove such objections, and render it reciprocally beneficial.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, when the two Houses adjourn on Friday next, it be to Wednesday, the 6th day of January.

Passed—89 against 44.

The House adjourned.

Government Bonds—Death of a Veteran.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 14.

The sale of Five-twenties to-day reached $1,089,100.

JESSE D. WEST, a soldier of the war of 1812, died yesterday.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Kentucky Legislature has postponed the election of Senator to January 21, 1864.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS

Correspondence Between the French and English Governments.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The mails by the Canada via Boston reached this City yesterday morning. The telegrams from Halifax have given us a full synopsis of the news, but the following details are of interest:

The Thanksgiving proclaimed by President Lincoln was kept up a party of loyal Americans and others. Mr. ADAMS gave a brief description of the events and circumstances for which Americans ought to be thankful, as an honest President, a great Government, a powerful army and navy, and a prosperous people. The tone of the last papers received here from America is certainly jubilant. The Times correspondent grumbles and growls.

Mr. SEWARD, as has already been stated, has been speaking at Glasgow in behalf of the rebel cause. Placards were posted about the streets of the city, bearing extracts from his speeches the aim of them all being to make out that he was a thorough-going partisan, not simply of Southern independence, but an advocate on Southern and other grounds, of Slavery and a system. Mr. BLACKBURN, M. P., in returning a ticket sent him for admission to the platform on the occasion of Mr. SEWARD'S address to Southern Independents, said: "I am one of those who think our Government and country right in maintaining a strict neutrality in the present state of the internal dissensions of the United States; and, moreover, I believe that if any sympathy should be shown by our countrymen for either of the contending parties it should not be for those who are now enrolled against the Union, to maintain and extend a system of Slavery which they thought about to be endangered and limited by the free majority of American states."

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

Maximilian's Conditional Acceptance of the Mexican Crown—The French in Mexico—A French Demand—The Rose Appealed to—Intervention in Our Troubles.

The Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, who is now at Vienna, is said by the Vienna Fremdt Zeitung to have lately expressed himself in conversation with his brother, the Emperor, in these words: "I will accept the crown of Mexico if I can obtain the guarantees I have plainly and positively indicated in my speech to the Mexican Committee, and under the condition *sine qua non* that the establishment of the American Union becomes an impossibility."

There is reason to believe that the condition of affairs in the United States is the only reason why the Grand Duke does not undertake the voyage to Mexico, and that if this condition were fulfilled all the other difficulties would quickly vanish. Thus day by day the transparency and utter stupidity of the Mexican enterprise become more and more apparent. The enterprise is to last a failure, and at this moment the situation may be stated thus: The Government, in view of the many embarrassments attending a further prosecution of the work of "civilizing" the country, are going to renounce this work in favor of the Mexican Junta. But the Junta not being able to find the necessary force to maintain their own usurpation, much less undertake the "civilization" of the country, are going to employ French soldiers and French frigates to do the work, exactly as French arms maintain the hated Government of the Cardinals at Rome against the will of the majority. The *Patrie*, which is generally well informed on Mexican affairs, tells us that the bargain is already made, and that the soldiers of the army of occupation are to receive from the Mexican Treasury 1,400 francs a year each—about $175, and the vessels on coast service a sum in proportion to their services. The same paper also states, what is probably true, that the original indemnity of three millions of francs demanded of Mexico by the French Government, is to be carried to eleven millions.

Thus, after all the boasting about erecting a barrier to the Yankees, the Mexican expedition presents every appearance of degenerating into a simple occupation like that of Rome—an occupation without policy and without hope, and which has no excuse for its prolongation but the utterly groundless prospect that events in the United States and in Europe may permit the prosecution of the enterprise for other ends. That NAPOLEON cherished the hope that the Government of the United States would recognize the new order of things is now a settled fact, and this, more than all the rest, shows how utterly ill-judged and ill-conceived was the whole project. Since the world began, there never was a nation of twenty millions of people so misunderstood, so misjudged by everybody, in their spirit, their policy, their capabilities, and in the necessities of their position, as the people of the Northern States in their present crisis.

The *Monde*, a leading Catholic and political paper of Paris, makes the absurd statement that two Spanish Bishops lately visited the Pope and demanded that his Holiness should intervene to settle the dispute between the North and the South. According to the *Monde*, the two individuals were not of that class of volunteer diplomats of whom we have seen so many in Europe since the commencement of the war, but two regular delegates, who, deputed at the feet of his Holiness a letter from JEFF. DAVIS, making the demand in form for an intervention. His Holiness replied, that if Mr. LINCOLN would also send to him the same request he would undertake the settlement of the question with great pleasure.

This last absurdity only proves still more the truth of what I have stated above—that there never was a cause nor a people so little understood or so misjudged as the cause and the people of the United States of this moment.

The Legislature is expected to finish the verification of the certificates of its members to-morrow, and toward the end of next week the grand discussion on exterior affairs will commence. Thus far six elections have been invalidated and sent back to the people. The rejection of M. ISAAC PEREIRE, one of the two brothers who manage the *Credit Mobilier*, on the ground that he bribed his constituents, is the only one of the six which produced much sensation in the House or out of it.

The Thanksgiving ordered by the President was duly observed in Paris by the Americans, who assembled at the Chapel in the Rue du Berry, and heard an able discourse from the Pastor, Rev. Dr. MACCHESNEY.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS.

The official *Gazette* publishes at length the correspondence between the French and English Governments, relative to the proposed Congress. The opening letter from the Emperor is identical in terms with that published in the Times of Nov. 30. It is addressed, under date of Paris, Nov. 4, to "Madame, my sister," and is signed "Madam, my sister, your Majesty's good brother," NAPOLEON. Under date of Nov. 11, Earl RUSSELL writes to Lord COWLEY, announcing the receipt of the Emperor's letter, and says:

"The Queen has ordered, in reply to this letter, that the Emperor may be assured that any suggestion or proposal made by His Imperial Majesty will always receive the most careful and attentive consideration, and more especially when the general welfare of nations is concerned; that Her Majesty has accordingly directed her confidential advisers to consider, and more especially when the general welfare of nations is concerned; that Her Majesty has accordingly,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of Policeman Sands for the Homicide of Thomas Murphy in April last.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Judge James Hamilton.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and took up the case of Joseph Sands, indicted for the murder of Thomas Murphy, on the 3rd of April last. John McKeon and Delmas Heyman appeared for the people, and Jerry Sweeney, Esq.,

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Part 1—Nos. [illegible].

Supreme Court—Special Term—Motions and orders.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Opinion Pending on the Calendar—Nos. [illegible].

Court of Appeals—Now ready for argument—Nos. [illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

A case to be argued.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Demurrer to Answer—Cases down for Court of Appearance.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part 1—Nos. [illegible].

Part 2—Nos. [illegible].

Part 3—Nos. [illegible].

Part 4—Nos. [illegible].

Part 5—Nos. [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motions to be argued.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motions to be noticed.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part 1—Nos. [illegible].

Part 2—Nos. [illegible].

Part 3—Nos. [illegible].

Part 4—Nos. [illegible].

Part 5—Nos. [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Motions to be noticed.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

A case to be argued.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Demurrer to Answer—Cases down for Court of Appearance.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part 1—Nos. [illegible].

Part 2—Nos. [illegible].

Part 3—Nos. [illegible].

Part 4—Nos. [illegible].

Part 5—Nos. [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motions to be noticed

The Tribune Building.
The Herald Building.
The Times Building.
The Mail and Express Building.
The Building of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.
The Building of the Consolidated Exchange.
The Building of the New-York Produce Exchange.
The Building of the Maritime Exchange.
The Building of the Cotton Exchange.
The Building of the Coffee Exchange.
The Building of the Consolidated Exchange.
The Building of the Consolidated Exchange.
The Building of the Consolidated

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—De Candia's New Poem.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ticket-of-Leave Man, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BIBLO'S GARDEN—The Magic Joke—The Fairy Circle.

WALLACK'S—Somedale; or, The Buried Hall.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 663 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 800 and 802 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Beware—Barbee of Islington.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Tresher—Kate Kearney.

HOPE CHAPEL—Strawchestonion.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

CLINTON HALL—(Astor Place)—Exercises.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—Oil Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Statuary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondent from Portsmouth, Va., informs us of an important expedition, undertaken by Brig-Gen. Wild, commanding the negro brigade in Gen. Butler's Department. Starting out from the vicinity of Portsmouth on Saturday, the 5th inst., and marching in two columns by different routes, the brigade united at Hintonsville, N. C., whence an advance was made on Elizabeth City, which was occupied on the 10th without opposition, the rebels being taken by surprise. Artillery and cavalry, as well as a considerable naval force have left to co-operate with Gen. Wild, and Elizabeth City is likely to be made the base of important operations.

The serenity of affairs with the Army of the Potomac was very briefly disturbed on Sunday by the rebels, who, 700 strong, made an effort to destroy the bridge over Cedar Run, near Catlett's Station, and thus destroy the communication of Gen. Meade with Washington. They were not permitted to carry out their plan, as the guard drove them off after a short fight. Hereafter the line of railroad from the front to Alexandria will be guarded by both cavalry and infantry.

A dispatch from Chattanooga announces the capture of a rebel signal party of six officers and forty men, by a brigade of our cavalry which made an extended reconnoissance to Lafayette, Ga. An unconfirmed report from Knoxville stated that Longstreet had lost four thousand men and nearly all his cannon and trains in his retreat. Many veterate regiments were enlisting and receiving furloughs.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate the election of Standing Committees was entered upon, resulting in much the same organization as the last Congress. The credentials of Mr. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, were presented, when that gentleman was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Morgan presented resolutions commendatory of Major-Gen. Meade and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac for their part against the rebels in the campaign which resulted in our victory at Gettysburgh. Mr. Wilson presented similar resolutions respecting Major-Gen. Banks and his command for their services at Port Hudson. Both matters were referred to the appropriate Committee. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, gave notice of a bill to amend the Enrollment Act by striking out the $300 commutation clause and to increase the pay of the soldiers. Mr. Hale, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to more effectually repress the rebellion by prohibiting Slavery. Various other matters were considered and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Standing Committees were announced by Speaker Colfax; they have been selected with great care, and will be acknowledged as ably distributed. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of Ways and Means; Washburne, of Illinois, of Commerce; Schenck, of Ohio, on Military Affairs; Winter Davis, of Foreign Affairs; Ashley, of Ohio, on Territories; Rice, of Massachusetts, on Naval Affairs; Wilson, of Iowa, on Judiciary; Julian, of Indiana, on Public Lands; Dawes, of Massachusetts, on Elections, &c. Considerable business was done in the matter of introducing bills and resolutions. A resolution was introduced by Fernando Wood, (Peace Dem.) of New-York, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to Richmond, with a view of presenting peace propositions to the rebel Government. It was incontinently tabled by a vote of 98 to 59. The Reciprocity Treaty again came up. Mr. Morrill's resolution abrogating the treaty by giving notice of its discontinuance was sent to the Committee on Commerce. Many bills were introduced,—to revive the grade of Lieutenant General; to carry out the Emancipation Act; to prohibit Slavery, &c., &c. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution calling for McClellan's report, which was laid over.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday laid over, under the rule, a resolution by Mr. Byrne, to donate $100 to John Brown, Assistant Foreman of Hose Company No. 30, for his heroic action in rescuing two children from a burning building recently. A resolution, by Mr. Lowe, was adopted, authorizing the Corporation Counsel to appoint a counselor-at-law and a clerk to assist him, to make a complete digest of the laws and ordinances relating to the City Government, with notes of all decisions of the Courts, and the Corporation Counsel and the Mayor to fix the compensation of the compilers, and publish an edition of 1,000 copies of the compilation. The Board also adopted a resolution, by Mr. Farley, directing the Harlem Railroad Company to extend their tracks over Fourth-avenue to Forty-second-street, and to run the cars to that point without extra charge, and also permitting them to run double tracks through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River, or through Thirty-second-street, Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street to the river. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution requesting His Honor the Mayor to issue directions to have the fire alarm bells rung at the hour of 12 M., and 9 o'clock P. M., during the week, and at 8 o'clock A. M. on Sundays. The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

The City Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday. Votes given for Jesse M. Cornell, to fill a vacancy in the School Board in the Eleventh Ward were counted as "scattering," by a vote of 12 to 1, for the reason that no vacancy exists in that Board of School Officers. The declaration of results was read and ordered to be published in the Times and some other papers, and then the Board adjourned sine die.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday. The Western Railways generally higher by 1@2 per cent, and Erie 1 per cent up. The demand for the Popular Loan was $1,371,000. Money easy at 7 per cent. Gold 150½; Bills on London 165@166.

An active export inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat yesterday, at advanced prices. Corn was in fair request, at steady rates. Oats were more sought after. Provisions were moderately dealt in, at previous quotations. Cotton, Tallow and Whisky were in fair demand. Groceries were inactive. The freight market was firmer.

There were about 3,000 cattle on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and as 1,000 more were kept back from a stench on the Harlem road and lack of transportation on the Hudson River road, of the cattle were good fat steers, some of them superior to anything offered for sale during several months past. A few of the best were sold at 12c.@12½c. For the same, though good cattle generally brought 10c.@11c., or about last week's prices. If the delayed droves reach here in season for to-day's sales prices will probably decline, and the market close heavily. Sheep are very slow of sale and lower.

The New Peace Movement.

Jeff. Davis closes his Message with a tirade against the people of the North for "refusing to listen to proposals for *the only peace possible*—a peace which should recognize the impassable gulf which divides us, and leave the two peoples *separately* to recover from the injuries inflicted on both by the cruelties of war now waged against us." Fernando Wood loses no time to show his readiness for peace overtures. He presented a resolution, yesterday, to send Commissioners to Richmond, to negotiate with the authorities for the formination of this "bloody, destructive and inhuman war," and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution. No less than *fifty-nine* of the Opposition members of the House voted to entertain that proposition.

Now, we have no wish to cast suspicion upon these men as traitors in spirit. But they propose to treat for peace with a traitor who has just proclaimed to the world that "no peace is possible but in separation." They cannot believe Jeff. Davis used this language capriciously, and that he will be ready to fly from it to-morrow. Whatever else may be thought of him, no intelligent man thinks that he is not in dead earnest. Traitor as he is, he wears no disguise. He says what he means, and holds to what he says. This trait of the man is notorious; and Fernando Wood, with his knowledge of men, just as well understands it, as he understands his own habitual duplicity. The peace which Jeff. Davis has just declared to be the only possible peace, involves disunion. When Fernando Wood undertakes to secure negotiations with Jeff. Davis for peace, immediately after such a declaration, it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion that he does it for the furtherance of a disunion peace, and not, as he professes, for the restoration of the Union. And it is impossible to forget that those who voted with him have always protested that the adoption, by our Government, of certain policies against Slavery would hopelessly alienate the South. These policies have been adopted. If these men are to be taken at their word, they already believe in their hearts, with Jeff. Davis, that there is "an impassable gulf between the two peoples," and are prepared to negotiate with him across that gulf for a disunion peace, in spite of what their constituents say for a Union peace. Their action falsifies either their past or their present language; and as they have just been told by Jeff. Davis himself that a Union peace is impossible, it would seem not uncharitable to conclude that the "buncombe" lies in their present language and not their other.

The real substance of the resolution is the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate. All the rest is but "leather and prunella." The special point to be gained is the opening of *civil* communication with armed traitors. Hitherto not a word of that kind has been allowed, for the simple reason that we do not, and cannot, recognize the rebel authorities to have any civil *status*. The Government that negotiates with treason, except on military ground, puts itself on a level with treason, and in the very act abdicates its own sovereignty. It matters not what the pretext is, the effect is suicidal. If Queen Victoria or the Emperor Napoleon should send Commissioners to Richmond to negotiate for anything, no matter what, we should treat it as a national wrong. Why? Because it would be a recognition of a Confederate civil power. If such recognition would compromise the neutral relations of foreign Powers, how much more would it vitiate our own rightful authority. To send persons to negotiate with Jeff. Davis would only be to estop us from complaining of a similar act by other nations. Is that really the purpose of Fernando Wood and his coadjutors in this movement? Do they mean to insert thus indirectly the entering wedge which finally is to cleave the Union? In the face of the absolute moral certainty that the negotiation for the Union could not succeed, for what earthly object can they want the negotiation except to turn it in the end against the Union?

The people have already spoken in thunder tones against all these peace machinations. These men are but entailing upon themselves everlasting dishonor by holding to projects about which there is such an odor of treason.

The Rebel Finances.—We invite especial attention to the report of Mr. Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, an extended synopsis of which we give this morning. In its statements and developements concerning the condition of the Confederacy, it is a far more important document than the Message of Jeff. Davis himself. It is more despondent, more gloomy, and far more significant and positive in its assertions. The South is admitted to be bankrupt, the currency is worth nothing, and the amount is rapidly becoming uncontrollable; there are no values to anything; the Government must repudiate all its contracts, and beg its creditors to accept "a new way to pay old debts." This failing, "*the country must succumb.*" Read what Mr. Memminger himself says:

"The continuance of the notes as a circulating medium, to their present extent involves the ruin of public and private credit, and will deprive the Government of the means of defending the lives and property of its citizens. If the currency remains in the present expanded state, no measure of relief can be made effectual. Prices must advance, and the means of the Government to pay those prices must daily lose efficiency. *These facts confront us, by reason of the depreciation of the money. The army can neither be paid, clothed nor fed; arms and munitions of war can no longer be supplied; the officers of the Government cannot be supported; and the country must succumb.*"

The Proposition to Revive the Grade of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

The proposition now before Congress to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army, refers to the specific application of that title in recognition of preeminent services rendered to the country in the field. For this reason it was conferred upon the two illustrious officers—and the only two officers, who, thus far in our history, have been honored with it—Washington and Winfield Scott. The suggestion which Gen. Halleck makes in his report, that two new grades be established in the army—those of "General" and "Lieutenant-General"—is quite another thing. In the latter case, the Lieutenant-General is to be simply the commander of an army corps—as the Major-General or Brigadier-General would be the commander respectively of a division or of a brigade—while the highest rank, that of General, is to be used to designate the commanders of armies.

The proposition of Hon. E. B. Washburne for the revival of the honorary grade of Lieutenant-General, which has been embodied in a bill that was yesterday brought before Congress, and is now in the hands of the Military Committee of the House, differs, as we have said, from this. It provides for the recognition by the nation of exceptional and extraordinary services. It contemplates the signalizing, by title, of such officer of our army as shall, by his deeds, "stand proudly eminent among his peers. If there be upon our roll of distinguished Generals one whose labors and successes have been preëminent over those of all others—if there be one whose actions have shown military genius, who has conducted campaigns not only gigantic in themselves, but surrounded with gigantic and unparalleled difficulties, all of which he boldly confronted and skillfully overcame—*if* there be one who has not only blazed forth as the victorious leader in a single battle, but who has enjoyed a long and dazzling career of success—who, in this way, has contributed beyond all others to the discomfiture of the nation's enemies and the rebuilding of the National Union—if there be one whose character, as well as his services, is such as to command the love of his country and the respect of the world—to him the Republic should show its gratitude, and upon him it should confer an honor as exceptional as his services and merits.

And here we may say that we suppose the proposition for the revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General looks to its being conferred upon the soldier who is at once the hero of the Mississippi River, the hero of the Tennessee Valley, and the hero of the Cumberland Mountains—Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant. For, this is the name which instinctively leaps to the mouth of every man in the country, as by all odds the greatest soldier of the present war,—while he is also forcing the world's acknowledgment of his rank among the foremost soldiers in history. The nation has not come to this conclusion suddenly—so the opinion is not likely to be inconsiderately reversed. It has not come to it without sufficient reason—so it has a very broad and firm basis. It has not come to the conclusion without its having been stiffly and persistently contested—for every base charge that malignity could invent, has been made against Gen. Grant. It is not this people alone that hold the opinion—for the same thing has been acknowledged, again and again, by the best military heads among the rebels, and is confessed by military critics in England, Germany and France, who have watched the careers of our various Generals with a closeness and an intelligence hardly equaled by those in this country who have greater facilities.

And the widespread conviction is not to be wondered at when we recall the stupendous achievements which have been accomplished successively by Gen. Grant. From the day—twenty-seven months since—when, with far-seeing sagacity and two regiments of infantry, he took possession of Paducah, the key of the Tennessee Valley, down to his first great success at Fort Donelson—which was the first great success of the Union arms in this war,—from that campaign down to the campaign on the Tennessee River, that culminated in the battle of Shiloh—which battle, before Buell's arrival, did not result in Grant's defeat, and would not have resulted in his defeat had Buell never arrived;—from the campaign on the Tennessee down to the inauspicious commencement but triumphant culmination of the Mississippi campaign in the reduction of Vicksburgh—from the ending of the unparalleled operations on the Father of Waters, to the opening and glorious termination of the recent campaign in the mountains of Northern Georgia,—each and every act of Gen. Grant's military career has exhibited grandeur of conception, masterly power of execution, and a mind endowed and equipped with all soldierly qualities and forces. Only his two last campaigns came under review in Gen. Halleck's official report of the military operations of the present year; and, whatever may be thought of Gen. Halleck's ability as a practical soldier, his astuteness as a military critic and his acquirements as a military scholar, are unquestionable; and, therefore, his opinions are of value. Of Gen. Grant's Vicksburgh campaign he says:

"When we consider the character of the country in which this army operated, the formidable obstacles to be overcome, the number of forces and the strength of the enemy's works, we cannot fail to admire the courage and endurance of the troops, and the skill and daring of their commander. *No more brilliant exploit can be found in military history.*"

Of Grant's late campaign against Bragg near Chattanooga, Halleck says:

"Considering the strength of the rebel position, and the difficulty of storming his intrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be considered the most remarkable in history. Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but the highest praise is due to the Commanding General for his admirable dispositions for changing Government from a defensive campaign into throwing him back upon Ringgold and Dalton, Sherman's forces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet, so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a junction."

Halleck thus confesses that Gen. Grant's two campaigns of the current year of 1863 must be established the most remarkable exploits that can be found in military annals. And it is certain that in each of them, beside their general features, there were special acts that can only be characterized as the very audacities of genius, such as his cutting loose from his base in the advance upon Vicksburgh, and his mode of conducting the attack upon the stronghold of Lookout Mountain—acts which, though utterly opposed to the pedantic rules of small strategists and of schools, yet prove the boldness of their inspiration by the splendor of their success.

We took occasion, on the receipt of the recent news of the rout of Bragg's army, to note the fact that Gen. Grant was the only one of our officers whose campaigns had a *logical termination*—that is to say, that they each ended in the destruction of the opposing army, or putting it *hors du combat*. Thus logically terminated the campaign whose crowning act was the battle of Fort Donelson, where 20,000 rebels were put *hors du combat*, and 20,000 stand of arms were captured. Thus logically terminated the campaign whose crowning act was the reduction of Vicksburgh, and in which, including the battles preceding the surrender, 50,000 rebels were put *hors du combat*, and 60,000 stand of arms were captured. Thus, also, it would seem, logically terminated the late campaign in Northern Georgia—for at Chattanooga 7,000 rebels were captured, as many more were killed and wounded, and the rest of Bragg's army were sent flying in such route and dismay that only the obstacles of nature saved them from the sword of the conqueror. It is not invidious to say—for it is a fact known to every man in the country, that while these three campaigns of Gen. Grant terminated thus, we have not in our service another officer of any rank who has conducted a single campaign that has had what we may not improperly designate as a logical termination.

Gen. Grant has thus won what we could wish other Generals had won or might yet win. He has won by his sword and brain a place among the soldiers of the world, and among the patriot-heroes of America, to whose deathless glory no military titles can add a single ray; but which it would be unbecoming and ungrateful thing for his country to recognize by putting upon it its seal.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Monday, Dec. 14.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lee's cavalry endeavored on Sunday to cut Meade's communications with Washington by destroying the bridge across Cedar Creek, near Catlett's Station. About 700 made a dash at the guard posted at the bridge, but were driven off after a short fight.

The line of railroad from the front to Alexandria will be protected by both cavalry and infantry hereafter.

REMOVAL OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The President has yielded to a demand made upon him by the Loyal League representatives. Gen. Schofield has been removed from his command in Missouri, and ordered to report to Washington.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Senator Colfax's organization of the Committees of the House is considered to be as liberal to his adversaries as it has been conscientiously zealous for the public good. The Military Committee contains two Major-Generals and three Brigadier-Generals, and the Ways and Means is composed of the most experienced financiers and business men in the House.

OVERTURES OF PEACE.

Letters have been received here from prominent Conservative members of the rebel Congress, from North Carolina, asking unofficially, upon what terms the Southern States would be permitted to return to the Union.

POLITICAL BRIGADIERS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

The inundation of the army with political Brigadier-Generals has received such earnest protest from Grant and Meade, that it is not only very certain that the flood will be stayed in the future, but that Congress will correct many of the errors of the past in this unfortunate regard.

SUSPECTED OFFICIALS RELIEVED.

The Clerk of the Senate Military Committee, the House Librarian, and several other minor officials at the Capital, who have been suspected of sympathy with the Secessionists, were to-day relieved, and their places filled with true loyalists.

SCRAMBLING FOR HONORS.

The vote of thanks proposed in the House to Gen. Grant, has of course stirred up the friends of all other Generals. Already the names of Banks, Hooker, Meade, Rosey and Hovey have been mentioned, and will be added by amendment to the resolution under consideration.

INCREASED PAY TO SOLDIERS.

Important bills before the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs increase the pay of soldiers and non-commissioned officers from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and authorize the Secretary of War to give large bounties and premiums to re-enlisted and other soldiers.

A LONG ADJOURNMENT.

Congress will probably adjourn from Friday next, to the 6th of January.

A RECRIMINATION FROM ADMIRAL WILKES.

Admiral Wilkes feels very much aggrieved at the censure cast upon him by the Secretary of the Navy, in which it is averred, that by his detention of the *Tuscarora* in the West Indies, the capture of the Alabama was prevented. He is preparing a letter to Secretary Welles which will completely vindicate himself from all blame in the matter, and show that the responsibility of the failure lies with the Navy Department.

RETICENT DESERTERS.

It has recently come to the knowledge of the Government that there are along the frontier of the Canadas upward of 10,000 deserters, most of them in a suffering condition, and anxious to return to the United States and join their regiments. It is probable that a proclamation will shortly be issued by the President, offering a pardon to all who will return to their regiments within thirty days. The Government has his assurance that such an amnesty will gladly be accepted by deserters.

SENATOR BAYARD.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has not yet taken the oath of allegiance prescribed since the breaking out of the rebellion, and it is rumored that the Senate will insist on his subscribing to the oath, or expel him.

THE VICTIMS OF THE WEEHAWKEN.

The Navy Department has received the following list of the lost on the Weehawken:

Officers—E. W. Morton, Third Assistant Engineer; Augustus Mitchell, do.; G. A. McGowan, Acting do.; Charles Rosenberg, do.

Messrs. Thomas Piper, John Buckley, John Carpenter, D. E. Davis, C. E. Wilson, C. Anderson, Edward Nugent, W. G. Fite, Henry Lemmer, Thomas Dempsey, John Sullivan, John Kavanagh, Joseph Gregory, John Williams, Wm. H. Williamson, John Rutledge, Edward Gayhen, Michael Glynn, Thos. Mee, Thos. Dodgson, George Leighton, Thos. Slobbet, Stephen C. Newman, and one name unknown.

CAPITAL SENTENCES SUSPENDED.

Maj.-Gen. Burnside, in obedience to orders of the President, has granted a reprieve to all persons in his department under sentence of death until further orders.

THE PAY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

The following is a draft of Mr. Lovejoy's bill introduced in the House to-day:

Whereas, The Declaration of Independence declares all men created equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the fruits of an honest toil; and

Whereas, The Government of the United States was instituted to secure this right; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States declares that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and also declares—article 5, clause 2d—as follows: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding;" and

Whereas, It has been demonstrated by the rebellion that Slavery is absolutely incompatible with the Union, peace and general welfare for which Congress are to provide; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.:

Section 1. Declares all slaves in all of the States and Territories of the United States, and citizens thereof, free citizens of free citizens.

Sec. 2. Makes their enslavement a crime and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

FINANCES OF THE REBELLION.

Report of Secretary Memminger of the Rebel Treasury.

The Confederacy Bankrupt and Pleading with its Creditors.

A New Loan the Only Hope of Relief.

If this Fails "the Country Must Succumb."

The Finances of the so-called Confederacy are a subject of intense interest among the rebels themselves, and of curious interest to the loyal public. A full exposition of the working of the rebel money-making machine is given in the report of Secretary Memminger, of the rebel Treasury Department, which was laid before their Congress last week. As the pressure of public documents upon our columns has been so great lately, we can only furnish a brief synopsis of this plan for raising the ways and means of the rebellion.

The receipts into the rebel Treasury from all sources from January 1 to Sept. 30, 1863, were in round numbers, $600,000,000. Of which $475,000,000 was raised by issuing treasury notes, $175,000,000 from various taxes, principally bearing sixty per cent. interest; *four millions* have been raised by a sort of tax in the residence of Union men (representing the Secretary says) $2,000 yielded quarterly $4,000,000 produced a short million; export duty on cotton eight thousand dollars; while the aggregate profits of the Confederacy has yielded a *grand total* of 600 thousand dollars. The expenditures have reached within $17,000,000 of the receipts, and $275,000,000 have been spent for the war. The entire debt of the Confederacy funded numbers, in round numbers, $700,000,000 of which *eight hundred millions* are twenty years, and seven hundred millions of treasury notes are in circulation.

The Secretary says that the amount needed to carry on the Confederacy to the 30th of June, 1864 is $475,000,000; besides the amount of the undrawn appropriations of the last Congress, which reaches $475,000,000. And if the estimates are extended so as to include the entire year of 1864, the amount will reach *four hundred and twenty-seven millions* of dollars, "which," says the hopeful Secretary, "*Congress is formally called upon to provide.*" And so, if the legs of the Confederacy last so long, it will have at the end of the year 1864, the respectable debt of *twenty-five hundred millions!*

Mr. Memminger then pertinently remarks that this is the "distinct and tangible form of the problem we are now required to solve." "The currency has by this time attained dimensions too large to be comfortable." "If these estimates are to be supplied by new issues of currency, prices must again increase, and *large additions must be made to the Estimates* which represent both currency and estimates." The question is therefore put in brief before the rebel Congress—"reduce the existing currency, and provide a supply by means *from some other source than Treasury notes.*"

How is this to be done? Mr. Memminger argues that the reduction of the currency will reduce prices in a proportionate ratio, and, therefore, if the currency be reduced by the sum of $300,000,000, as he proposes, the Government will have just that much less to provide for, in consequence of the depreciation in prices. The Secretary fairly carry the proposition a little further, and wipe out the whole amount, and then the Confederacy would, on this principle, *get its supplies for nothing*, prices would be so cheap. It is proposed to reduce the currency from $700,000,000 to $300,000,000. But this reduction must be prompt and certain. "For the support of the Government required continued supplies, and any delay in the action on measures to relieve the currency *aggravates all the difficulties.*"

Thus," says Mr. Memminger, "stands the fairly confronted with the three difficulties to be surmounted." The difficulties are stated thus: "The currency must be reduced; the supplies must be raised; and the measures to attain these ends must be prompt and certain.

We quote further:

"In the present expanded state of the currency, it would not be important *to reduce the circulation to its proper normal standard.* In order to effect the results demanded by the public interests, the contraction must, of necessity, be great and sudden. But it is proposed that a reduction of the entire volume to $300,000,000 will be sufficient. The sum necessary to meet this purpose is estimated to new about $600,000,000. Thus we have before us a demand for $300,000,000 in the course of the months years. In the present state of the country, *it is manifestly impossible to raise this large sum by taxes alone*, and we are, therefore, compelled to resort to the only other resource possessed by government, namely: a loan."

Since the war began the Confederacy has raised by loans $350,000,000. This is large for purely an agricultural country, as Mr. Memminger remarks, in advance to the following suggestive remarks, in which will be found an admission that in making war the rebels counted without their host, as well as a preliminary excuse in view of their probable failure:

"At the commencement of the war no one foresaw the extent to which it would be carried. It was not expected that we would be called upon to check the advance of half a million of men, *supported by the whole outer world*, while we were shut in to our own soil and resources. *Our proposals were thought essential to the rest of mankind*, and it was believed that they would come and buy them."

The Confederacy expected to pay the interest on its debt in specie; the sale of their products to the "outer world" was expected to "cause the specie to flow in upon them. Unfortunately the blockade was accepted by neutral Powers," and the specie didn't flow; the slim rebel supply was soon exhausted; interest on their bonds had to be paid in paper; "paper money thus rested on other paper, and it has accumulated, and acted and reacted," until the whole thing is just about smashed up.

"The obvious mode of recovery is," remarks the Secretary, "to restore the specie foundation." This thing has already been tried by the rebel Congress with miserable success—first, at the last session, by the issue of coupon-interest bonds; this Secretary says their credit in Europe was not so good. Then it was proposed that the several States should guarantee (indorse) the Confederate bonds; but some of the States didn't have much faith in the solvency of the maker of the paper, and that failed; then it was proposed to tax the people; the first tax was laid in August, 1861, but was not collected until 1863; "yet so little were the people prepared to receive taxes that they were actually collected from them in only three States. In the rest the States themselves advanced the amounts due by their citizens, and appropriated *existing evils by means of their own notes and bonds.*" Consequently these were no receipts left, but to issue treasury notes—and treasury notes were issued. Another and larger tax was laid by the last Congress, but the great appreciation of prices has caused that to be totally inadequate. "*A further issue of treasury notes is, indeed, a necessity, until other measures can be adopted.*"

Now Mr. Memminger proposes to try loans again; but in order to negotiate them, "we must make the interest payable in specie or its equivalent." How to get the specie? "Levy a tax payable in specie," says Mr. M. A loan of $500,000,000 would require only $30,000,000 in specie to pay the interest, and this "would seriously be in the power of the Government to collect." But this will not permanently reduce the currency. In time it would again become redundant. "A guarantee must be given, therefore, that the two hundred million left in circulation shall not be increased."

How to raise the supplies so as not to increase the currency? Organize a loan of one thousand millions payable in twenty years, interest payable in coin, at six per cent., which would require sixty millions; then levy a tax of five per cent. upon the ad valorem value of all the property in the Confederacy, which, *assuming that to be twenty thousand millions*, would amount to three thousand millions, yielding one hundred and fifty millions, four per cent. for interest, leaving one hundred and twenty millions, half of this to be paid in specie, and the other half in Treasury notes. This loan would fund all the currency afloat, and leave three hundred millions for expenses.

"By making further additions as the past," says the Secretary, "the loan can be increased from time to time to an amount sufficient to meet whatever public debt, as the war continues, to obtain further supplies for carrying it on. By the measures recommended, the currency will be firmly established, confidence will be restored, and the embarrassments which now oppress us will be removed."

This sanguine financier then elaborates his scheme at length—prefacing it, however, by an admission as the rebel Congress to *do quickly* whatever it means to do, for evidently the time is about ore be expects a final collapse. One of the features of the scheme is that *all* the present Treasury notes in circulation shall be cancelled, and the proposed $600,000,000 that remains in circulation shall be of a new issue. Another and more important feature is the compulsory funding of all the Treasury notes in this loan by April 1, 1864, (in the States west of the Mississippi July 1, 1864,) "or, in default thereof, the notes so brought in shall cease to be current or receivable at the Treasury for dues, but shall remain as evidences of debt, *payable by the Confederate States according to their tenor.*"

Their tenor is "six months after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States."

The question of raising the required amount of the tax in coin, (sixty millions,) is very easily solved by Mr. Memminger. He proposes that the interest coupons of the loan shall be equivalent to specie; that half the tax may be paid in these coupons; that to pay half the tax in coupons will *require all of them*, as in fact there will be no need of the real hard coin after all the interest will be paid, and the tax will be collected, all in a sort of convertible, universal, interchanging way, as simple as single-entry book-keeping. Whether or no this is realizing "more than on paper," as previously stated by Mr. Memminger, and, as a consequence, "augmented redundancy in the currency," it would not seem very hard to determine. This is the rebels philosophy:

The requirement to pay one-half the tax in coin or in the coupons of the consolidated loan will create in every taxpayer a desire to possess these bonds, if not in proportion to the extent of his property will be large enough for the bonds, and a universal demand for them will be created by making the tax universal.

"If speculation or other causes should create a rise in the value of the coupons equal to 25 per cent., then the tax may be paid exclusively in Treasury notes. The five per cent tax is not to be laid before July 1, 1864, but in order to induce the rebel public to promptly invest in the loan, it is proposed to exempt the loan from tax for one year from the 1st of January, 1864."

Mr. Memminger then argues upon the constitutionality of the ad valorem tax upon lands and slaves, there being a clause in the rebel Constitution which provides that "no direct or capitation tax shall be laid unless in conformity with an enumeration which, by previous duties, is directed to be actually made within three years prevents the imposition of any tax upon lands and negroes until that enumeration shall be made."

Now, the lands and negroes constitute three-fourths of the values; if you can't tax them there is nothing else to tax. A more consistent interpretation of this clause is, "that if, by presence of the enemy, an enumeration became impossible, then the tax must be laid by the other rule of uniformity declared by the Constitution, which becomes subject to a limitation as soon as the power to make an enumeration shall be had."

The advantages of this scheme are then set forth at length, and the necessity for its immediate adoption painted in the strongest colors. Then comes: "Full details of the plan of collection are not proper, nor is the public welfare that nothing can be left at risk."

The scheme proposed slaughters the present rebel currency indiscriminately. The Treasury notes, now in circulation, have a provision which states that they are receivable for public dues. This scheme ignores that entirely. They can be used for nothing but investment in this loan, and, after the 1st of April next, not for that. Mr. Memminger gets over that trouble by asserting, in substance, that the Confederacy is bankrupt; that this proposition is the best it can offer; that if it offered to redeem the notes in gold, or even in specie, it would be bankrupt in a more advanced time; and, in the best possible view, it is only an offer by a debtor to pay down his debt in the best securities he has, or to postpone the actual payment until better times; and such an offer has never been deemed inconsistent with justice or honesty."

Mr. Memminger then gives at length his reasons why the proposition should not be adopted, "against the action proposed, or something similar to it is immediately taken, the value of the notes will be extinguished."

He says "the Government finds itself unable to comply with the letter of its engagements. It cannot, then, be compelled to comply with its spirit. It tenders the creditor payment of his debt before it is due in a security of greater value. It gives him time to accept the payment; and, if he should prefer to retain the obligation, it allows the alternative upon the simple condition that he shall forego the penalties of delay. The honest debtor in distress is bound to do, if recognized payment until after the war. It does exactly what an its debt, offers the best security for payment in its power, and asks for time. This, in plain terms, is the proposal of the Government; and, if it were the case of an individual, his creditors would meet, and, as a body, would accept his offer."

Unless relief is afforded by the prompt adoption of this plan, the consequences are thus depicted in the Secretary's own language:

"The continuance of the notes as a circulating medium in their present extent involves the ruin of public and private credit, and will deprive the Government of the means of defending the lives and property of its citizens. If the currency remains in its present expanded state, no measure of relief can be made effectual. Prices must advance, and the means of the Government to pay those prices must daily lose efficiency. *These facts confront us, by reason of the depreciation of the money. The army can neither be paid, clothed nor fed; arms and munitions of war can no longer be supplied; the officers of the Government cannot be supported, AND THE COUNTRY MUST SUCCUMB.*"

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Expedition of Gen. Wild into North Carolina —Occupation of Elizabeth City by Colored Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Is Camp, near Portsmouth, Va., Friday, Dec. 11, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Wild, commanding the colored troops in this department, has undertaken a most important expedition. His brigade left this vicinity on Saturday last, in two columns, one taking the route through Princess Anne County, via Kempsville and Great Bridge, the other following the tow-path of the Dismal Swamp Canal—now for some months entirely our lines. The columns united at Hintonsville, N. C., whence an advance was made on Elizabeth City, which was occupied yesterday without opposition. The rebel inhabitants were taken completely by surprise at the sudden advent of Gen. Wild's dusky braves in their streets. Elizabeth City will be made the base of important operations.

A detachment of fifty-five men from the First United States colored regiment has just returned, bringing in twenty wagon loads of contrabands that had sought the protection of Gen. Wild on the road. Artillery and cavalry from Gen. Grover's division, as well as a considerable naval force, have left to co-operate with Gen. Wild. I shall start in a few hours for Elizabeth City, and will write again soon.

NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Longstreet Reported Badly Used Up in the Retreat—Capture of a Signal Party by One Cavalry.

Chattanooga, Sunday, Dec. 13.

Col. Watkins, commanding the Kentucky brigade, returned to-day from a cavalry reconnaissance as far as Lafayette. He captured a rebel signal station, and six officers and forty privates. The balance of the large force of rebels fled.

The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment has been ordered home on furlough, having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. Numbers of veteran regiments and batteries are preparing to enlist under the new order.

A rumor prevails, that Longstreet in his retreat from Knoxville, lost 4,000 prisoners and nearly all his cannon and trains.

Gen. Palmer's resignation as commander of the Fourteenth Corps, which was accepted, has been recalled, and he is again in command.

Maj.-Gen. French.

Headquarters Third Army Corps, Bealeton Station, Va., Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of Washington dispatches, you published the following statement in your paper of the 9th inst.:

"Maj.-Gen. French has been relieved of his command in the Army of the Potomac and placed under arrest. His arrest is preliminary to charges of misconduct in the recent abortive affair at Mine Run."

The above statement is not founded upon fact. Maj.-Gen. French has not been relieved from his command, neither has he been placed under arrest.

Unless repulsing the enemy, in force nearly double that of his own, in a hard-fought battle of nearly three hours' duration, is considered misconduct, the reputation of this staunch old soldier should still remain unsullied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. Barry,

Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adj.-Gen., Third Army Corps.

Improved Sewing-Machine.

From the Scientific American, Nov. 21.

On page 288, Vol. 14, (Old Series,) Scientific American, we illustrated and described the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine, and after a careful examination of its merits, gave it our approval. Since that time it has been greatly improved, and at the late Fair of the American Institute in this City, took the Gold Medal—the highest evidence of running and perfection of work.

We therefore present to our readers illustrations of the improved machine, the general appearance of which has not been changed; the design (which ingeniously enough forms a perfect letter G, the initial of one of the inventors, Gibbs) being still adopted as the ornamentation of a sewing-machine, as it gives the greatest possible space under the arm, and the parts being all above the stand are therefore easily oiled and cleaned. Owing to the peculiar construction of the working parts, the machine is rendered perfectly noiseless—a very desirable feature in sewing-machines. All the working parts under the cloth plate are covered while in operation by the cap, which is hinged at its back and to the frame of the machine by a friction-joint. The machine is fastened to the table by a thumb-screw from the underside, which screws into the frame of the machine; the latter can also be readily removed to oil and clean it. To perform this operation it is unnecessary to take it apart, as when the cap is pulled open, the works are all exposed. The machine is driven by a round leather belt, which passes over the driving-wheel of the machine and down through a slot in the table around the balance-wheel. This latter is prevented from turning in any direction but the right one, or wrecking the dress of the operator, by a patented improvement, consisting of a guard, in which a rubber ball fits loosely in a recess, and is kept by its gravity in contact with the rim of the wheel, between which and the recess it wedges when any attempt is made to turn the wheel backward. This prevents much trouble and annoyance, especially to beginners. The needle used, which together with the manner of adjusting is the subject of a separate patent, is very short and straight, and is made self-adjusting by means of a groove in its shank and a spline or small steel rib in the hole for it in the needle-bar, so that it is impossible to insert the needle in any but the right position; the needles being of same length, when they are worked to the bottom of the hole and secured by the nut, are sure to be adjusted properly. The tension on the thread is performed by passing it between two polished glass washers, fitted on a screw spindle pressed together by a spring, the pressure of which is regulated by turning the screw. It is very easily understood and managed, and cannot corrode or get out of order otherwise. The revolving looper, by which the stitch is formed, has also been very much improved, and is now a beautiful example of simplicity and perfection in operation.

The hemmer and feller, which are also patented, are also quite simple and at the same time very effective; and it is claimed that they have this material superiority over any others, in that they turn the hem or fell to the under side, so that the stitch is on the right side of the work. They are also self-adjusting (and it is not possible to set them wrong—they do their work with great perfection and celerity. By means of a groove in the cloth-presser, braid can be sewed on cloth in any desired pattern. The length of the stitch is regulated by a screw, and the cloth-presser moves of the same by a cam. The stitch made by this machine is new and peculiar; it is called the "twisted loop" stitch, and requires but one thread to form it, producing thereby a beautiful, elastic and durable seam, which is so strong that a piece not half an inch long can be pulled apart. It cannot be pulled apart. It gains this additional advantage—that it can be easily removed by hand, by unfooping the end of the thread and pulling on it. As a family sewing-machine, it possesses many advantages, among which its extreme simplicity, and quietness and ease of operation are not the least noticeable. We have recently visited their factory in Providence, R. I., where these machines are made in large numbers, and from the system pursued and reputation of the makers, we do not hesitate to say that they will stand a great deal of hard usage without injury.

The Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions has been laid on our work-table. It is the most beautiful of all those published. Among other novelties, the present issue contains five full patterns and several well-executed engravings.—*Illustrated News.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the Counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents; also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, collected from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or newspaper—being a synopsis, compress and digest of the news of the day, local, political and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as its progress in a succinct and contemporary classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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NOISES IN THE HEAD.
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE EUSTACHIAN MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
No. 619 BROADWAY.
AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ,
Hanover, July 9, 1863.
I have been dead for over THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg restored me both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe would be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces his highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. His new one a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE.
Persons, little sir, between 10 and 16 years, in half hour will shine

---

CATARRH CURED.
New-York, Aug. 26, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I had frequent sneezing; hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a discharge of my throat together with a severe cold and a coughing. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel well now. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is so skillful, as it is scientific. It is impossible to express the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I close this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and faint when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; natural, I feel strengthened considerably.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 343 West-st., New-York.

New-York, July 10, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and ringing noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg restored unto her some great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His wise scientific knowledge gave this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 72 South-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 426 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skilful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do not hesitate to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
C. HOSKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
New-York, March 9th, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose considerably clogged up accompanied by continual secretion of the throat, the chills creeping over me with considerable heat flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of success. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill must knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I can in conscience recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 207 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
No. 619 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
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THE SECRET OF ITS APPLICATION
was suggested to us by Prof. Reid, Professor and Lecturer of Chemistry for many years in the New-York College of Physicians, the New-York Hospitals, Edinburgh University, &c., &c. We have acted in an experiment of cases that had previously resisted all other treatments. Every case yielded with astonishing rapidity. The most acute of the Ready Relief in the ordinary experiments, have been greater than all other remedies in use. This can be vouched for by thousands who have used it. Let those afflicted with the following complaints use it, under the new method, and we guarantee an immediate cure:
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FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Irregularities, Suppression and Monthly Menstruation,
URINAL ORGANS,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Pains, Aches, Smarting in the Back, Thighs, Hips, &c.
THE APPLICATION
Is Gladly rubbed down to
TO THE SPINE,
Rub the entire length of the spine and across the small of the back with
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
For two or fifteen minutes, night and morning, and a cure will follow. We do not recommend the application in this form as an experiment, but with the full knowledge that it will cure either of the above-named complaints.
We are recommending no new or untried medicine. Its merits and efficacy as a remedy for many of the painful ailments and infirmities that afflict mankind is acknowledged by thousands—but suggest to our readers and patients a new method of its application, for certain complaints, which, if followed, will insure a more positive and rapid cure than any known treatment to vegetable. In all cases, ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Patients are invited to call at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. RADWAY'S RELIEF is sold by Druggists.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

bein than for practical and useful deliberation is a Congress of twenty or thirty Representatives, not unknowledging any excessive authority, and not guided by any fixed rules of proceeding.

Passing to the question of Italy, fresh difficulties occur. In the first place, is it intended to sanction by a new treaty the present state of possession in Italy? The Pope, and the Sovereigns related to the dispossessed Princes, might, on the one side, object to give a title they have hitherto refused to the King of Italy; and the King of Italy, on the other, would probably object to a settlement which would appear to exclude him, by inference at least, from the acquisition of Rome and Venetia.

But is it intended to ask Austria in Congress to renounce the possession of Venetia? Her Majesty's Government has good grounds to believe that no Austrian representative would attend a Congress where such a proposition was to be discussed. They are informed that, if such an intention were announced beforehand, Austria would decline to attend the Congress, and that if the question were introduced without notice, the Austrian Minister would quit the assembly. Here again, therefore, the deliberations of the Congress would soon be brought to a right or the alternative of nullity ordered.

But is it possible to assemble a Congress and to summon an Italian representative to sit in it without recognizing the state of Venetia? The Emperor of the French would be the first person to feel and to admit that such a course would not be tenable.

With regard to Germany and Denmark, it is true that several of the Powers of Europe have interested themselves in that question, but the relations of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Turkey to the deliberation would scarcely improve the prospects of a satisfactory solution. And if, with regard to Poland and Italy, no beneficial result is likely to be attained, is it expedient to call together a general Congress of the United States of Europe to find a remedy for the anarchy of Mexico-Wallachia?

Were all these questions, those of Poland, Italy, Denmark, and the Danubian Provinces, to be decided by the mere utterance of opinions, the views of Her Majesty's Government upon most of them might, perhaps, be found not materially to differ from those of the Emperor of the French.

But if the mere expression of opinion and wishes would accomplish no positive results, it appears certain that the deliberations of a Congress would consist of demands and pretensions put forward by some and resisted by others; and there being no supreme authority in such an assembly to enforce the decisions of the majority, the Congress would probably separate, leaving many of its members on worse terms with each other than they had been when they met. But if this would be the probable result, if Italy sees that no decrease of armaments is likely to be effected by the proposed Congress, M. Drouyn de L'Huys refers to a proposal made by Lord Clarendon in the end of the last sittings of the Congress of Paris. But Her Majesty's Government understand that proposal to have reference to a reciprocal between two Powers to be referred to the good offices of a friendly Power, but in no way to the assembling of a general Congress.

Not being able, therefore, to discern the likelihood of those beneficial consequences which the Emperor of the French promised himself when he convoked a Congress, Her Majesty's Government, following their own strong convictions, after mature deliberation, feel themselves unable to accept his Imperial Majesty's invitation.

You are instructed to give a copy of this dispatch to M. Drouyn de L'Huys. I am, &c.,

(signed) RUSSELL.

THE REBEL NAVY.

From the Glasgow Herald, Dec. 5.

On Tuesday, Mr. Baird, Sheriff-Substitute, was engaged investigating the case of the alleged sale of steamer Pampero; and, for the purpose of securing information regarding the construction of the vessel, several mechanics who are been employed on board were examined. The steamboat is still lying at anchor in the stream opposite Partick.

Correspondence of the Glasgow Herald.

GLASGOW, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

Watched by the Mitie, pendant the Pampero still lies at her berth near the foot of Finnieston-street. She is now nearly completed and ready for sea; and there being, we understand, no good grounds for detaining her, she will shortly proceed down the river.

[Advertisement.]

The Phrenological Journal for January.—(Which begins a new volume) will be ready next week. Its several departments—Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc.—will be full and amply illustrated. It will also contain Portraits, Characters and Biographies of several distinguished men, the whole being replete with instruction served up in an attractive style. Terms, $1 50 a year, sent to any address; single copies 15 cents. Now is a good time to subscribe. Address Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Bloom of Thousand Flowers." For sharing, it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

An Indispensable Arrangement for the Holidays.—Mme. Demorest's Imperial Dress Elevators, they raise the dress easily and gracefully, all around, and let it down as will. Price 50 cents, mailed free. Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hall, Sherman & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A Gold Medal was awarded to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine at the late Fair of the American Institute.

MARRIED.

Cochrane-Cutting.—In Boston, on Monday, Dec. 14, by Rev. J. G. Hartshorn, Horace F. Cochrane and Miss Mary Fuessle, all of New-York City.

Fessler-Fairey.—In Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. M. Dwight, of South Danvers, Mass., Edwin F. Fessler, of this City, and Mary A., daughter of the late Thomas C. Fairey, Esq., of Springfield.

Marshall-Nelson.—On 24th ult. evening, the 10th inst., by friends' ceremony, at the residence of the bride's father, Albert B. Marshall, of Greenville, Conn., to Charlotte J. Miller, of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y.

Parks-Pierson.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. James D. Wilson, assisted by Rev. Newton Hoxie, Mr. Daniel B. Parks, of Brooklyn, and Miss Matilda De Kay, only daughter of D. B. Pierson, Esq., of this City.

Parsons-Fairchild.—On Monday, Dec. 14, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Weston, Chauncey L. Parsons, U. S. N., and Anna C. S., only daughter of David D. and the late Georgiana R. Fairchild, of this City.

Perrin-Sharp.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. W. A. Hawley, Granville Perrin and Mary E., daughter of William Sharp, Jr., all of Brooklyn.

Rand-Averell.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Augustus Crosby, Jr., Stephen Rand, of Westchester County, to Miss Mary E. Averell, of this City.

DIED.

Afterbrady.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 13, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Daniel F. Afterbrady, and eldest daughter of Abram E. Welch, in the 31st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 158 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Ayres.—At the Metropolitan Hotel, on the night of the 30th inst., Samuel Frost Ayres, of New-Rochelle, aged 49 years, 10 months and 2 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Adams, Esq., No. 67 Bank-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Barlow.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, after a short illness, Robert Barlow, aged 67 years.

His friends and relatives, also those of his brother, Geo. Barlow, and Frederick Barlow, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Bond-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. From St. John's Park, Hudson River Railroad, at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Baird.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 13, of inflammation of the lungs, Daisy Mason, aged 3 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 206 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Odd Spring, for interment, on the 11½ A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad, from Chambers-st.

Hall.—In this City, on the 9th inst., Miss Anne Hall, sister of the late Charles Henry and J. Bennett Hall, and of David P. Hall, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, Henry H., William C. and Charles H. Ward, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock, from the Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

Horn.—At Prospect, Ill., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, Mary Fannan, wife of Truman R. Hard, and daughter of C. C. Fannan, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at No. 486 Henry-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Jones.—In Elmira, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 10, Deacon John Jones, aged 76 years.

Kidder.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, Mary J., wife of Frederick Kidder, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 West 34th-st., without further invitation.

Lowrell.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, after a short illness, Ellen Matilda, eldest daughter of Randolph and Mary Lowrell, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, to-day, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 201 West 35th-st., Abingdon square.

Manley.—Killed in the battle of Lake Bend, Bayou Teche, La., on Tuesday, April 14, 1863, Lieut. J. W. Manley, jr., in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Company E, the officers and members of the 12th Regiment New-York State Militia, and members of the 100th Regiment New-York Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 286 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Merritt.—On Monday, Dec. 14, after a short illness, Mrs. Fanny Merritt, aged 67 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Gilbert and Benjamin, are invited to attend her funeral, to-day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Lawrence, No. 40 Bible-st. Her remains will be taken to Peekskill.

Perrin.—In Woodside, Queens County, L. I., on Sunday morning, Dec. 13, Phebe Ann, wife of Joseph Perrin, and daughter of John R. Pearl, aged 37 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Pratt.—At Bradford, (Vt.) academy, on the 12th inst., Dr. Ebenezer Pratt, aged 72 years.

Redding.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, Louis Redding, native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Monroe-place and Hicks-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock.

Reeves.—On Monday evening, Dec. 14, after a short illness, Eunice, wife of John Reeves, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 12 Portland-av., south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Carriages will be in attendance at the Fulton Ferry on the arrival of the family per ferry-boat.

Saunders.—In City Island, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, Hannah, wife of Isaac Saunders, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Saunders.—In City Island, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, Hannah, wife of Isaac Saunders, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Stevens.—On Monday, Dec. 14, after a short illness, Mrs. Anne Stevens, widow of John Stevens, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Bond-st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Odd Spring, for interment, on the 11½ A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad, from Chambers-st.

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The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Willis.—On Monday, Dec. 14, Jane B. Willis, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Ladies' Union Bazaar Society, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 206 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock.

Burnham.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 14, Albert A. Burnham, aged 59 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 206 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Burnham.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 14, Albert A. Burnham, aged 59 years, 5 months and 11 days.

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Board of School Officers, Fifth Ward.
In Special Session, Dec. 12, 1863.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the Providence of God, death has entered our midst and taken from his circumscribed seat our friend and esteemed associate, John Hamm, who, for a period of six years, has served a faithful and efficient School Officer of this Ward, and as well by the kindly manner with which he performed as by his devotion to his public duties, demonstrated beneficent motives, as well as the cause of duty which governed him; and in his official relation thereby secured the attention as well as respect of all; and

Resolved, That in the decease of our friend, the public has lost an able, faithful and devoted servant, agood and friend; and we, though with becoming resignation to the will of Providence, sincerely mourn his loss.

Resolved, That the members of this Board, knowing as they do his eminent virtues as a citizen, and his goodness in all other positions, whether in his domestic, social or business relations, and in his eminent practical contribution to the poor and needy, sympathize earnestly with his family, relatives and friends, and share in their sorrow for this calamitous visitation, and sincerely condole with them in this bereavement of affliction.

Resolved, That this Board, in token of respect for the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, that they will attend his funeral, that the official rooms of this Board, and the Principal's desk of each of the schools and Departments, be draped in mourning for that period, and that the Annual and Semi-annual Festivals of the schools be postponed until the 1st of January.

Resolved, That as a further mark of our respect, the schools in the care of this Board be dismissed on the day appointed for the interment, immediately after the opening exercises.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

By order WILLIAM H. GILSON, President.
James B. Dufenbag, } Secretaries.
Andrew W. Lockay, }

Sunrises and Sunsets.

Sun rises.....	7.17	Sun sets.....	4.36
Moon sets..	10 33		

High Water—Sandy Hook.

Sandy Hook..11 31	Gov. Island..	12 05	Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Tinkhamath, Antonelli, D. B. Allen; Columbia, Leitch, Galway, Lawrence, Gibbs & Co.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundill, Baltimore, Wm. Pollock.

Ship Johanna Wilhelmina, (Germ.,) Sherman, London, Charles A. Rayner.

Barks Emily and Ada, (Fr.,) Simone, Malaga, Joel Oak; Maria Agostenia, (Ital.,) Rissotto, Queenstown, M. Bregantini; Wanderlust, (Br.,) Wilkins, Belize, John Adams.

Brigs Wm. H. Harris, (Br.,) Cockburn, Kingston, Jam., D. S. De Wolf & Co.; Andromache, (Br.,) Crow, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Malabar, Welch, New-Bedford, Huntley, Austin & Co.; A. M. Bogart, Thompson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. B. Reeves, Stanford, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Jayne, Jayne, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Jayne, Jayne, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Connecticut, Frate, New-Bedford, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ocean Queen, Foster, Rockland, Maines, S. C. Wheeler & Co.; Enchantress, (Br.,) Williams, Fredericton, N. B., C. Brown & Co.; Hiram Sherman, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Joel Van Zandt, Baker, Portland, Maines, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Wm. C. Whiting, Whiting, Galveston, Texas, C. Brown & Co.; Hudson, Sooner, (Br.,) Beckley, Halifax, C. Nickerson; Sarah E. Simonds, Simonds, Washington, D. C., Kenny & T. B. Haines, Hobbs, Fairhaven, Mass., B. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloop Rapidan, Bennett, Bay Harbor, H. S. Rockett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Sentinel Upton, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding Robert Emmet Peck, from the East and West Gulf Squadrons, and last from Hampton Roads 12th inst.

U. S. steamer transport Dudley Buck, Lewis, Newcastle, N. C., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jannet Hand.

Steamer Seventy, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jannet Hand.

Steamer Kingfisher, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Grover, Mott, Washington, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Chesapeake, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupes & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer R. R. Fairchild, Ewens, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & T. Briggs.

Brig Wm. L. Lindsey, Baker, Havre Oct. 16, with flour and wine to order, and 21 passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. On the 30th inst., in lat. 39 50, lon. 70 30, spoke brig —, from Cadiz for the West Banks, ordered out of port by the Spanish Government.

Bark Hollandia, (Dan.,) White, 24 days de Cuba 22 da., with sugar, etc., to Jonathan Thompson. 14th inst., was off Sandy Hook during a heavy gale, but heard no bell fired. Nov. 30th, heard day was ordered a pilot from boat No. 14.

Bark Thomas Pope, Alexander, New-Bedford, in ballast to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Chemnitz, Tranz, Calais 5 da., with laths to Jos. Fryer & Co.

Brig Alexis Otero, Wallace, Turks Island 12 da., with salt to Funk & Chrimes.

Brig Alice, Lowell, Jacmel 26 ult., with logwood to Bruen, Sons & Co.

Brig Guide, (Br.,) Finnegan, P. E. Island 8 da., with oats to E. F. Bunk & Co.

Brig Santiago, (Sp.,) Bonet, Matanzas 11 da., with sugar, etc., to M. Ward & Co.

Brig Charles Hollis, Wilson, Rockland, Me., with lime to Jas. Ridgway.

Brig W. A. Somers, (of Tuxpan, N. S.,) Hosier, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica 20 da., with logwood, plantains, etc., to Rumsey & Hatches. Had young castaway (Frank the mulatto) on board.

Brig Kirby, (late of Salem,) Davis, Machias 8 days, with lumber to master.

Brig Lillah, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Mooney, Prince Edward's Island 30 da., with deals to Tyson & Smith. Had heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Harriet, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Morrison, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 9 da., with oats to Tyson & Smith.

Brig Harriet (Br.,) McKenzie, Prince Edward's Island 10 da., with oats to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Rosemary, (Br.,) Bridgman, N. F., 26 da., with fish to master.

Brig Louisa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hatch, Liverpool, N. S., 16 da., with coal to A. Smithers.

U. S. schr. Penrose, Greenwood, Newbern, N. C., 4 days, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Wilde, Cole, Isaac, at 10 A. M., saw a schooner ashore near Cranberry Inlet, N. J.

Schr. Mary Julia, (of Lubec, Me.,) Lucien, Halifax 10 da., with sugar to Lamprell & Co.

Schr. Immanuel, (Dan.,) Brockmeldt, Rio Grande 72 da., with hides to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Schr. Joseph Smith, Ranger, 10 da., with lumber to H. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. La Creole, Kinsley, Curacoa, 18 da., with sugar to order.

Schr. Franklin, Kenderdine, strong head winds the entire passage, split sails, etc., left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Ida Elizabeth, Jackson, New-Orleans 16 da., with sugar, molasses, etc., to M. H. Brigham.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.; 9 P. M., N. W.; 9 A. M., W.

BELOW—Brig E. S. Mistern, (Br.,) from Havana 17 days.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Hill, of the steaming Odd Fellow, reports the ship W. F. Lindsay, Capt. Patten, from Mayres with sugar, and 200 passengers, went ashore last night on the West Bank, listed and is full of water. Owing to the heavy sea Capt. Hill could not go alongside of her. The tug has gone to her assist.

Capt. W. Howard & Co. received a dispatch this afternoon from Capt. Patten, stating that the vessel had 4 feet of water in the hold, and was aground. Three steamers have gone to her with steam-pumps, and if she cannot be got off this evening, the passengers will come up on the tugs, and be taken to Castle Garden.

Nantucket, Dec. 4.—In port, Br. schrs. Volant and Georgiana—ship, of Bermuda, bound for Nassau, N. P., Bahama Isl., lat., no lon. 70 00.

Spoken, etc.

Off Dennison-ship, from Boston for New-Orleans, Nov. 30, lat. 32 05, lon. 71 26.

Georgiana—schr., of Bermuda, bound for Nassau, N. P., Bahama Isl., lat., no lon. 70 00.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
BY GUNNING S. BEDFORD, A. M., M. D., AUTHOR OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS.
Eighth Edition, carefully revised and enlarged, 8vo.
For sale by
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